

A fleet of 500 Gothic warships  
broke out of the Black Sea  
and pillaged the Greek coast  
sacking Athens, Argos, Corinth,  
Sparta, and Thbes before  
Emperor Claudius II defeated  
them in battle that would  
have left Italy & Greece  
defenseless, had he lost

Odaenathus was succeeded by his wife, the famous Zenobia and their son Vaballathus; who ruled Palmyra until they were captured by emperor Aurelian in 272.

267

1912 Dates J-BK

Odenathus was murdered. His  
cousin ruled Palmyra after  
his death - ZENO BIA

267

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Goths ravaged Asia minor.

An entirely new element became active in the Pontic area, namely, the Huns at the Sea of AZOV. If this group initially competed against the Goths - and there is good evidence that they did - there must have occurred a disruption of the barbarian balance of power similar to that which the Gothic - Sarmatian confrontation had caused at the beginning of the century.

267

The ORIGO GOTHICA reports the names of the expedition in 267: The Gothic chieftains RESPA, VEDUCO and THARUARO who supposedly penetrated into the Aegean.

The Goths did not succeed in crossing the straits before 268

Control of Palmyra passed to  
Septimius Odaenathus, leader of  
the most powerful of the four  
Palmyrene tribes. Odaenathus became  
uncrowned king of Palmyra and  
was invested by Gallienus with  
authority over the eastern provinces of the  
empire. Compaigning successfully against  
the Persians until his murder in 267

267-273 AD

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Zenobia, queen of Palmyra,  
independent ruler in Eastern  
Roman Provinces



267

the Scythians again ravaged  
north-west Asia Minor.

ODAE XATHUS extended his  
field of interest still further, advancing  
into northern Asia minor to check a  
Gothic invasion

Autumn 267

After having checked a Sothric  
invasion, on his return  
ODRENATHUS fell victim to a  
domestic quarrel and was murdered